

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the specification as follows:

12-18-07  
Please amend the paragraph at page 6, lines 9-<sup>13</sup>~~19~~ (corresponding to page 8, line 21 of the international application publication) as follows:

As used herein the terms "detecting" and "determining the ~~presence~~ presence or amount of" encompass both quantitative and qualitative assessment of the level of antibody production, in the sense of obtaining an absolute value for the amount of antibody produced in the sample, and also an index, ratio, percentage or similar indication of the level of antibody production, as well as semi-quantitative or qualitative assessments.

Please amend the paragraph at page 11, lines 11-16 as follows:

Figure 1 shows the results of a clinical influenza vaccine trial in which samples from 9 subjects (persons 2 to 10) were tested using the lymphocyte disruption method. The left-hand scale on each bar graph shows ~~H3N2-IgO~~ H3N2 IgG plotted in ng against days post vaccination on the horizontal scale. Superimposed on each bar graph is a dotted line showing the HI titre on the right hand scale for A/Nanchong virus. See Examples 1 and 2 for further details.

12-18-07  
Please amend the paragraph spanning 12, line 26 to page 13 line <sup>27</sup>~~17~~ as follows:

The sample to be analyzed, having been treated as mentioned above if required to obtain the separated lymphocytes, are then disrupted to release newly synthesized antibodies. This may be performed by any convenient technique known in the prior art which effectively disrupts external and internal membrane structures without affecting the ability of the released antibodies to bind to their complementary epitopes, e.g. by the use of detergents, chaotropic agents, disruption buffers e.g. containing EDTA or